



THE CHECK COLLECTOR
PO Box 808
Northfield, MN 55057-0808

PERIODICALS POSTAGE PAID
AT SYCAMORE, IL 60178
AND ADDITIONAL MAILING OFFICES

Dated Magazine
Please Deliver Promptly

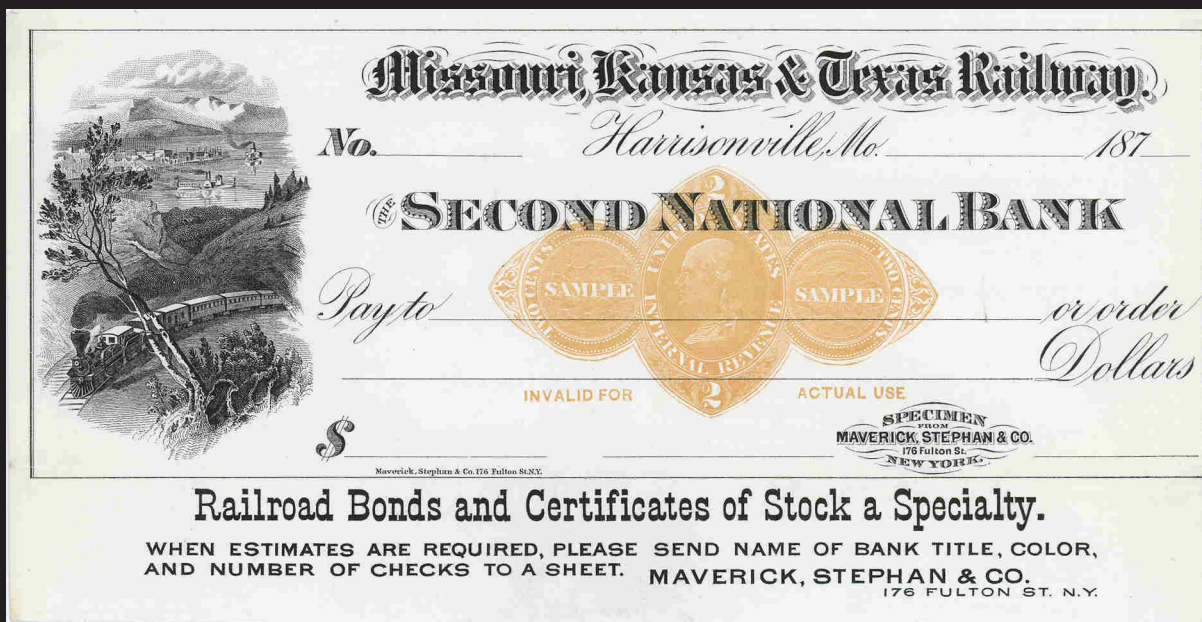
THE CHECK COLLECTOR

January - March 2017

The Journal of

Number 121

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CHECK COLLECTORS, INC.



Editor: Robert D. Hohertz
PO Box 808
Northfield, MN 55057-0808
rdh@northfieldmail.com

The Check Collector (ISSN 1066-3061) is published quarterly by the **American Society of Check Collectors**, 473 East Elm, Sycamore, IL 60178-1934. All rights reserved. Subscription only by membership.

Periodicals postage paid at Northfield, MN 55057 and additional mailing offices.

POSTMASTER: send address changes to: *The Check Collector*, 473 East Elm, Sycamore, IL 60178-1934.

Dues:

US: \$15 per year
Canada, Mexico: \$20 per year
Elsewhere: \$25 per year
US First Class Mail: \$20 per year
Internet Only: \$13 per year

To our members:

Write something for *The Check Collector*! We **need** articles about checks, check-related subjects, and fiscal documents.

We retype all material that does not respond to OCR. Illustrations require an **original**, or a **good, clear, color copy**, or a **300 dpi scan**. A clear black and white copy is acceptable, but we greatly prefer color.

To our advertisers:

Deadline for advertising copy to run in the April - June issue of *The Check Collector* is May 15.

Advertising orders must be paid in advance and shall be restricted to checks and related fiscal documents, publications, accessories, and supplies. The ASCC accepts advertising in good faith, reserving the right to edit copy. Copy for ads must be camera-ready or the Editor will set it as best he can.

ASCC assumes no financial responsibility for typographical errors in advertising. However, it will reprint that portion of an advertisement in which a typographical error appeared upon prompt notification of such error.

All advertising should be channeled through the Treasurer, Dick Naven, PO Box 80830, Portland, OR 97280-1830.
ascctreasurer@qwestoffice.net

Advertising rates are as follows:

One quarter page	\$25.00/issue
Business card size	\$15.00/issue
\$10 discount for four issues paid at once.	

Contents

- 3 Territorial Paper 15 - *Adams*
- 12 RN S2 - *Woodworth*
- 14 Find in the Marketplace - *Hohertz*
- 15 More on Budd & Son - *Winners*
- 15 Another Maverick, Stephan Sample Check
- 16 C8 Info - *DeLieto*
- 17 Pennsylvania Banks 35 - *Robin*
- 18 Announcements - *Ivester*
- 18 Treasurer's Report - *Naven*
- 19 Secretary's Report - *Hensley*
- 19 Member Exchange
- 20 Officers

VISIT OUR WEBSITE
www.ascheckcollectors.org

On the cover we have some specimen checks advertising Maverick, Stephan and Company. American Phototype even supplied specimen imprints to make the checks appear as realistic as possible.

Most of this issue is taken up by a detailed look at Indian Territory checks used during the short tax period occasioned by the Spanish American War. We even furnish an inventory of those with imprints found in the Ivester collection, which must include a good representation of those still existing.

We begin an article by Don Woodworth on one of the rarer types of imprints found on bonds, and the railroad which used it. Then there are a few other items which arrived as emails - not complete articles, but definitely items of interest. We can always use those.

Again, we do need articles for the next issue. If I have anything of yours that has not been published, please remind me what it is, as my filing system has not yet reached perfection. If I don't, how about rectifying the situation?

Security Printers Guide

\$5 in looseleaf form

Order from William G. Kanowsky,
Unit 103, 1100 Erie Ave, Evansville, IN 47715

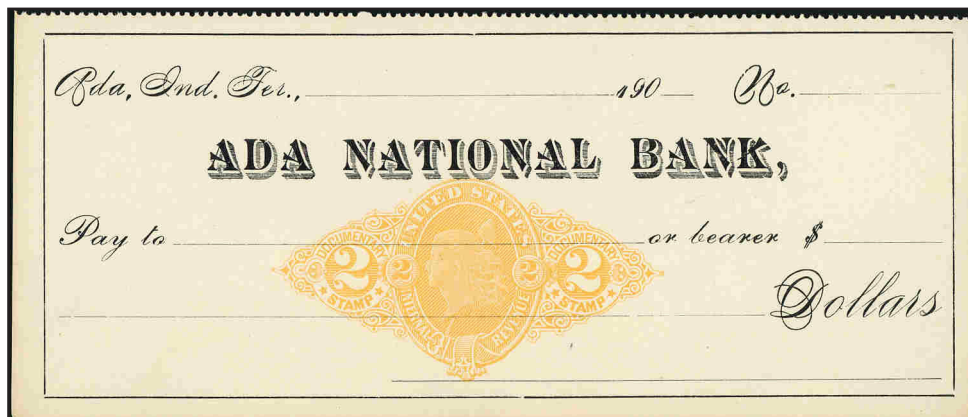
The Guide can also be downloaded or printed from the ASCC website, free.

Collecting Territorial Paper - 15

Jim Adams

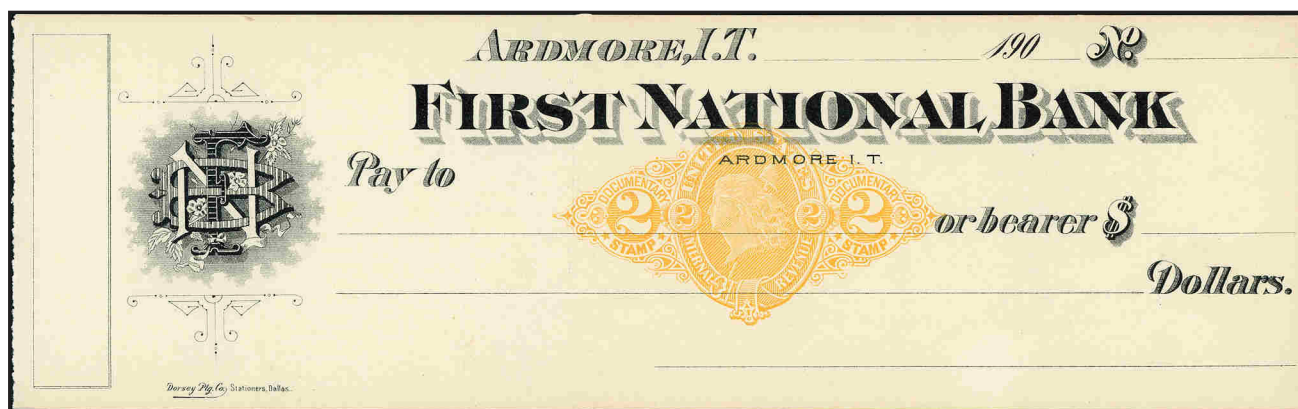
In this issue we move on to Indian Territory paper that involves revenue stamps. As we've mentioned, Indian Territory never had territorial government, but its fiscal paper deserves being collected as much as that of Oklahoma Territory.

As much as Oklahoma Territory's story was governed by the various land rushes, Indian Territory's is governed by the results of Native American forced resettlements in the 1830's and the coming of the railroads in the late 1800's.



We begin with Ada, named for Ada Reed, daughter of an early settler, Jeff Reed. Reed was a mail carrier who opened a store midway between the two post offices he served.

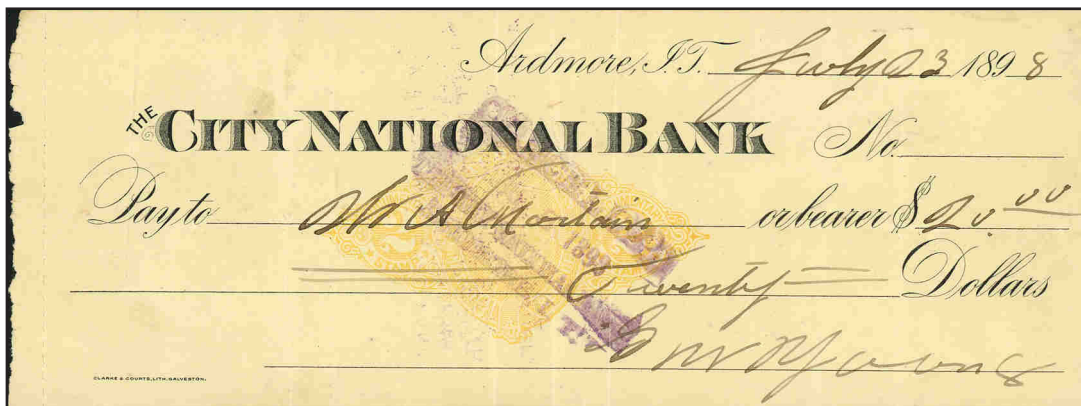
The town was granted its own post office in 1891, and was incorporated in 1901. It is now the headquarters of the Chickasaw Nation.

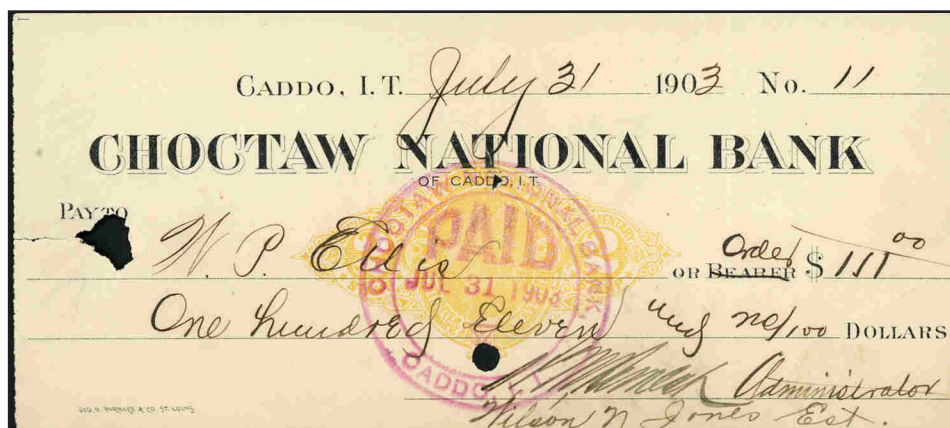


Ardmore is Irish for "High Hills." The town began in 1887 as a Santa Fe Railroad stop and suffered a serious fire in 1895. It is also a part of the Chickasaw Nation.

Cotton was the main source of income in Ardmore until 1913, when the economy shifted to oil.

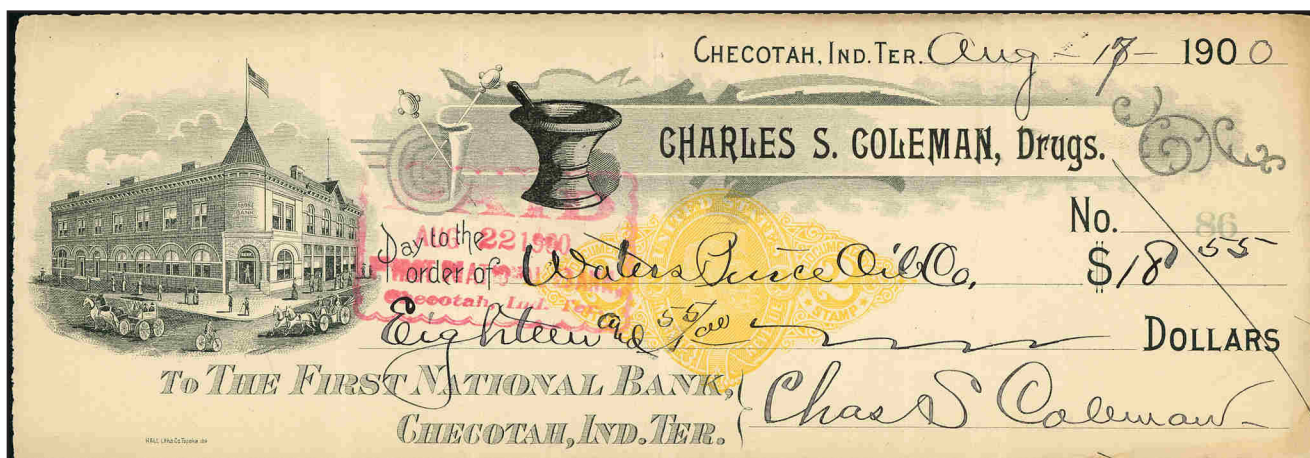
The check below was used very early in the Spanish American War tax period.





Caddo, located on a buffalo trail, got its name from a Caddo Native American word, Ka Do Hada' Cho, meaning "Real Chief." It received a post office in 1872 as a station for the Missouri - Kansas - Texas Railroad (Katy, for short) and was incorporated in 1898.

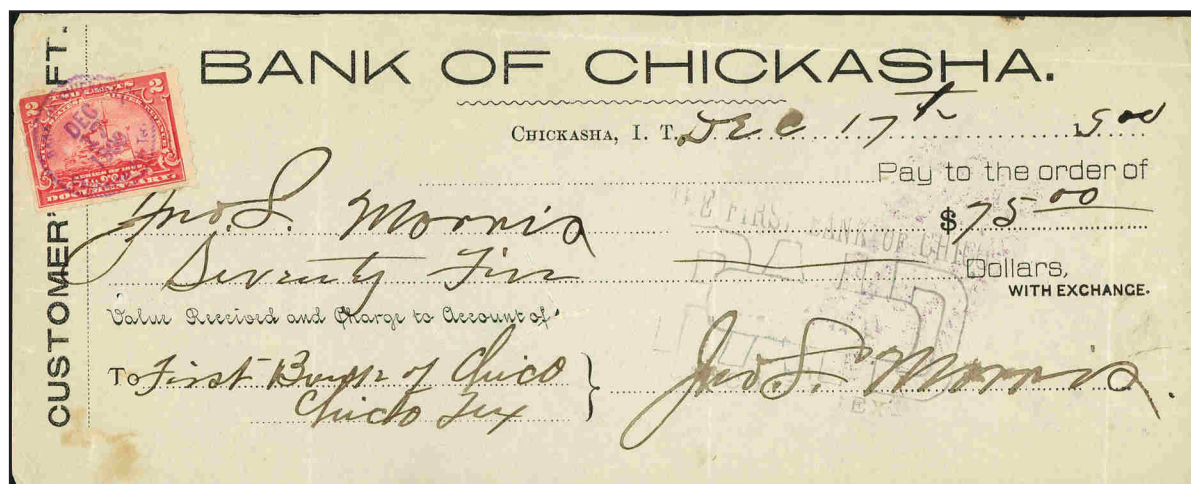
Later the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway was going to build its route through Caddo but chose Durant instead. The population of the town began to decline, and is under a thousand inhabitants today.



Checotah was first a Katy railhead, established in 1872. The town was originally named Checote Switch, after Samuel Checote, a Muskogee Creek who became a Methodist Minister and principal Chief of the Creek tribe after the

Civil War. When the town was entered onto a map the name was spelled Checotah, which stuck.

The town was chartered by the Creek Nation in 1893.

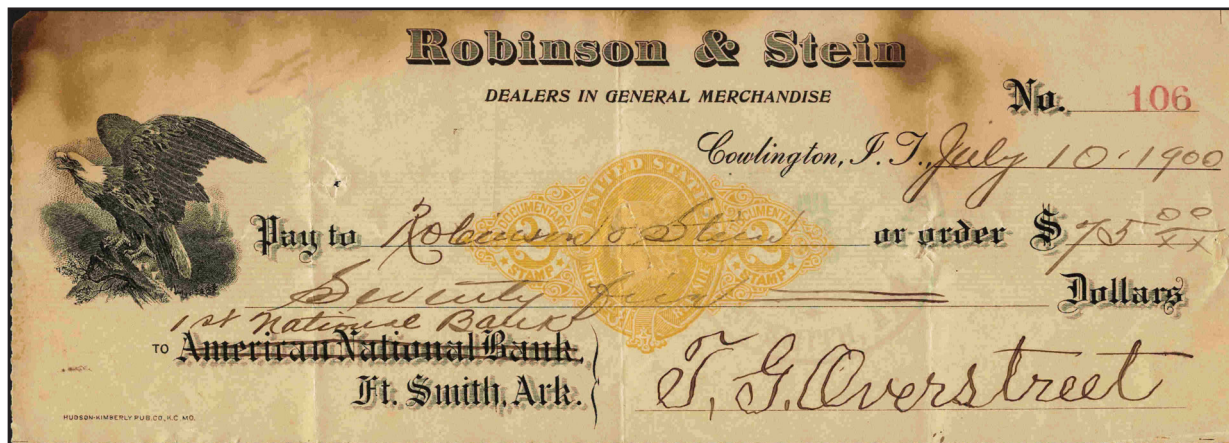


Chickasha is the Choctaw word for the Chickasaw Tribe. The two groups are related, with an overlapping history,

including forced relocation in the 1830's.

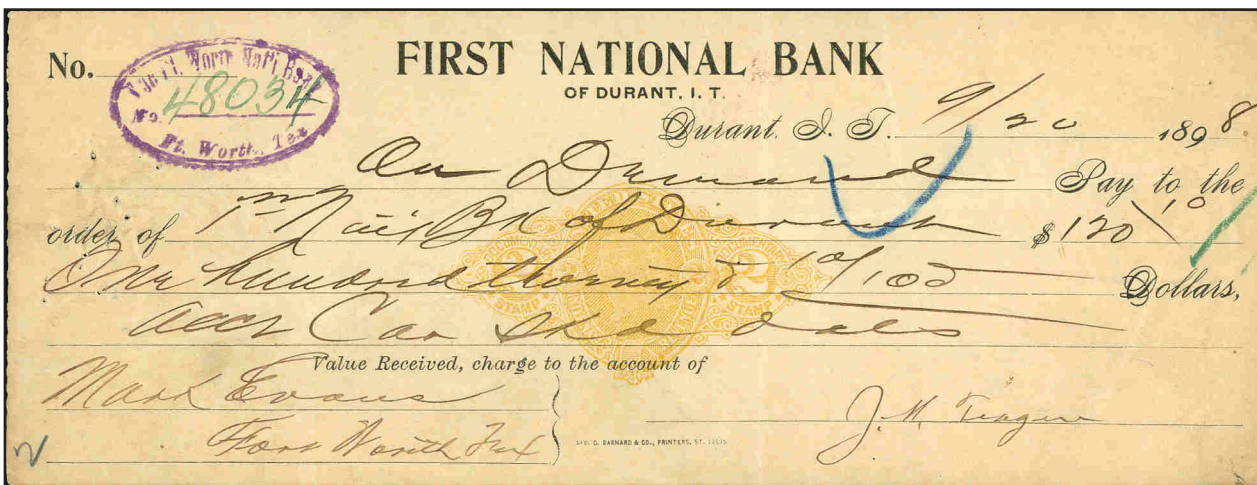
The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway built track through the area, which caused the town to be founded in 1892. It was incorporated in 1902.

Much of the economy of the area was based on the Chickasha Cotton Oil Company, opened in 1899, about the time of the draft on the preceding page.



The Choctaw settled in the area of Cowlington, and K.E. and Fowler Cowling leased land there after the Civil War. A post office opened in 1884. Floods and tornados depopulated the town to the point that even Cowling sold out and moved away. The town has fewer than 200 people now.

Robinson and Stein apparently ran a general store there shortly before statehood, but they were forced to do their banking in Fort Smith, Arkansas.

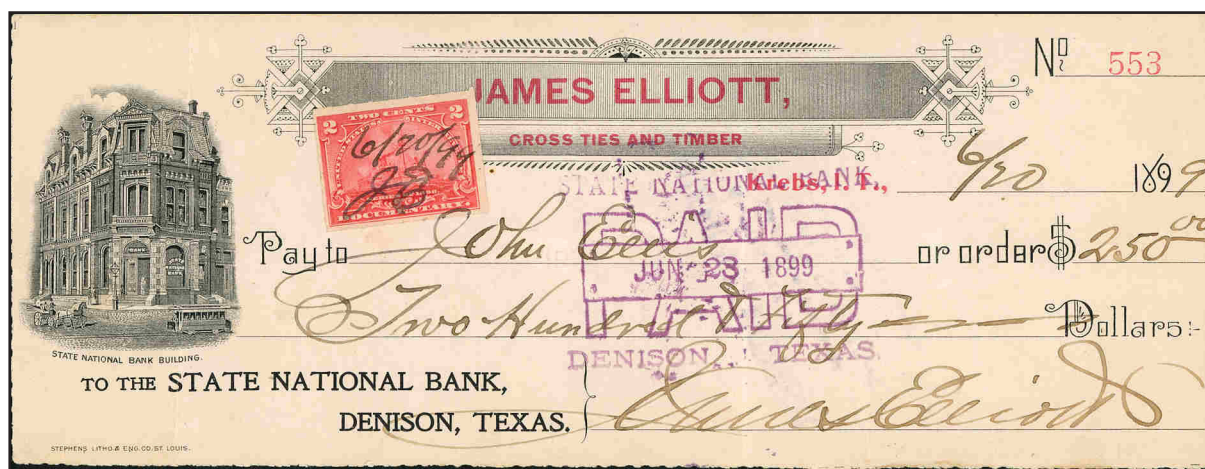


Durant is the capital of the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma. It was founded by Dixon Durant, a Choctaw-French minister, businessman and civic leader. The site was chosen because the Katy line was routed through the area in the early 1870's. The Durant Station post office was opened in 1879, closed in 1881, and reopened as the Durant post office in 1882.

The town is now considered to be the northern edge of the Dallas - Fort Worth statistical area.

Note that this merchant's draft was directed to an individual, Mark Evans, in Fort Worth.

Evans owned a flour and feed mill in the city in the 1880's and 90's. It was winding down its operations about the time this draft was written. He would go on to become a prominent investor and banker in Fort Worth.

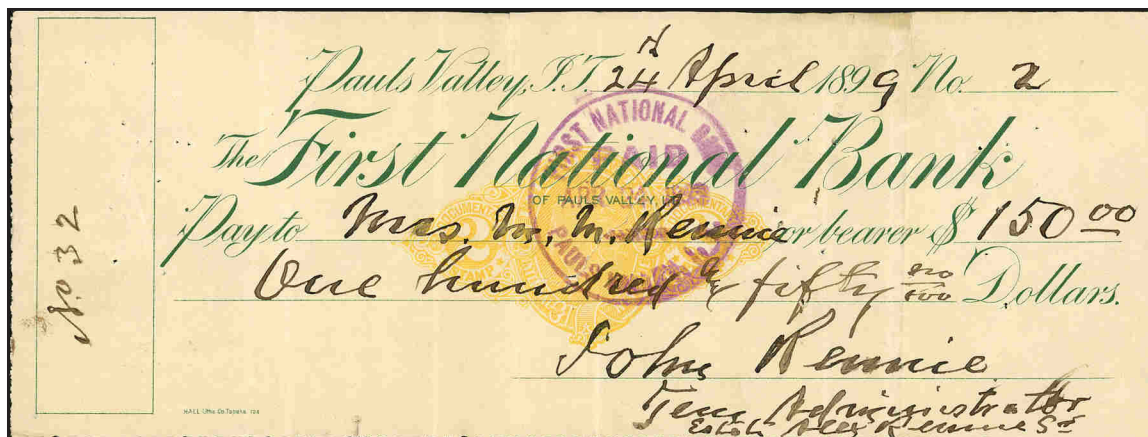


Krebs, named after Judge Edmond Folsom Krebs, was founded as a coal mining town in the mid 1800's. Its post office was established in 1866.

Many of the early settlers were European immigrants, and the town became known as "Little Italy." Among its amenities, by 1903 its opera house was rebuilt in brick, as the earlier, wooden one had burnt down the year before.

The current population of the town is just over 2,000 people, and at least recently was known as a speed trap for unwary motorists.

James Elliott came to Indian Territory around 1884, and by the end of the century had his own store in Krebs.



Smith Paul married a Chickasaw woman and became a member of the Tribe before the Civil War. The couple established a plantation in rich land by the Washita River. By 1871 this area was being administered out of Arkansas,

and the postal address was Pauls Valley, Arkansas. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway came through in 1887 and the town was laid out in 1892. A U.S. Courthouse was built there in 1895.

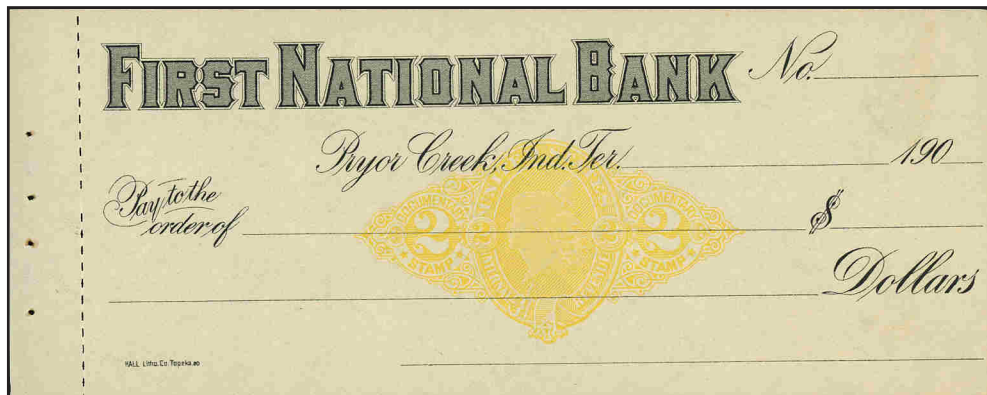


Pawhuska was named after an Osage Chief, Paw-Hiu-Skah, or "White Hair." Osage Tribal government opened offices there in 1872 when the town was known as Deep Ford, and these offices are still located there. Their first post office was opened in 1876. Today, 86 of their downtown buildings are on the National Register of Historic Places.

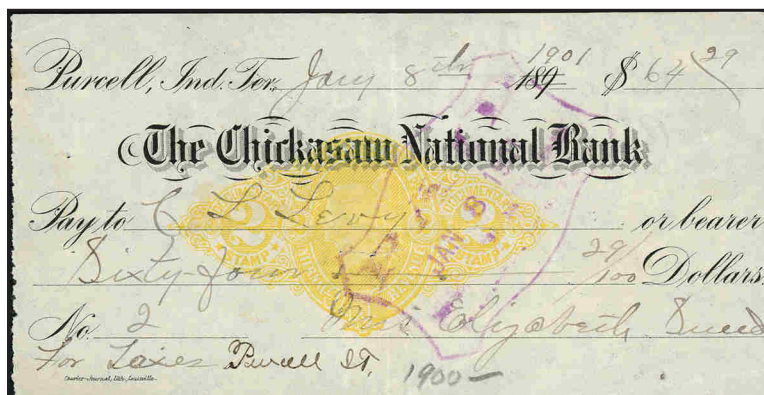
An Osage account written shortly before statehood has the following to say about the town: "While the present center of the business and resident portions of Pawhuska nestles under an abrupt bluff on the north, rising near a hundred

feet, and crowned with the National Osage School campus and buildings overlooking the city, it is so level that it will require skillful engineering for a fine sewerage system to the creek."

Dr. R. E. Bird gave up his medical practice to become a trader at Pawhuska from 1884 to 1898, when he retired to family lands at Rockport, Missouri. The check on the previous page was written two years after his retirement, so his name is crossed out.



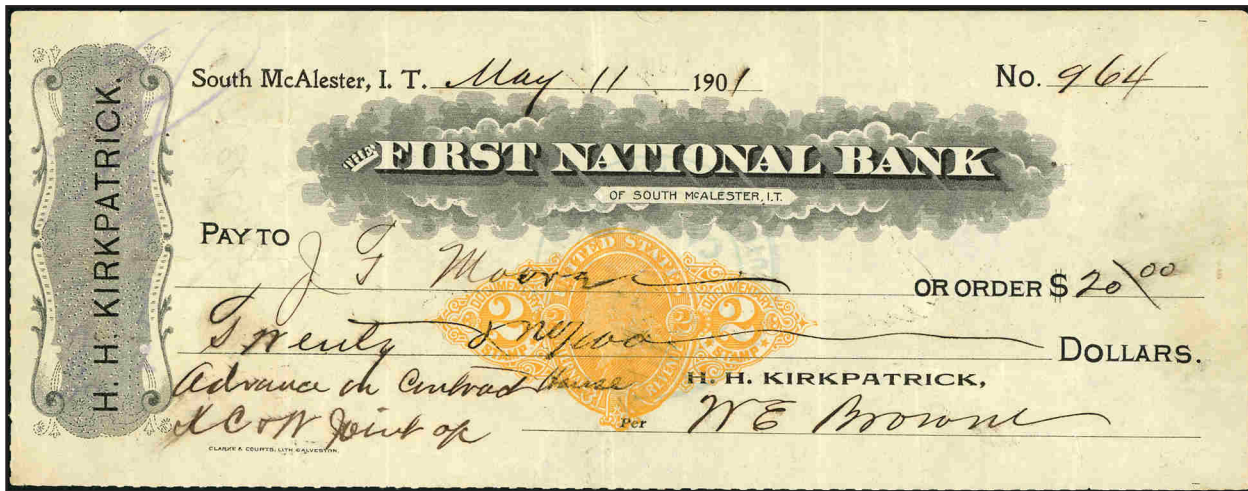
Pryor Creek was originally named Coo-Y-Yah, which means "huckleberry" in Cherokee. The town was renamed after Nathaniel Hale Pryor, whose wife was an Osage. The name change was made in 1887, but the post office used Pryor as the official name beginning in 1909 to avoid confusion with handwritten addresses directed to Pond Creek.



Purcell was founded in 1887, and named after Edward B. Purcell, Vice President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. It was located on the border of unassigned lands, and lots went on sale April 5, 1887. The sale was so successful that a post office opened sixteen days later.

The town was incorporated in 1898, and was known as the "Queen City of the Chickasaw Nation."

The Chickasaw National Bank of Purcell was opened in 1892 and operated until 1927.

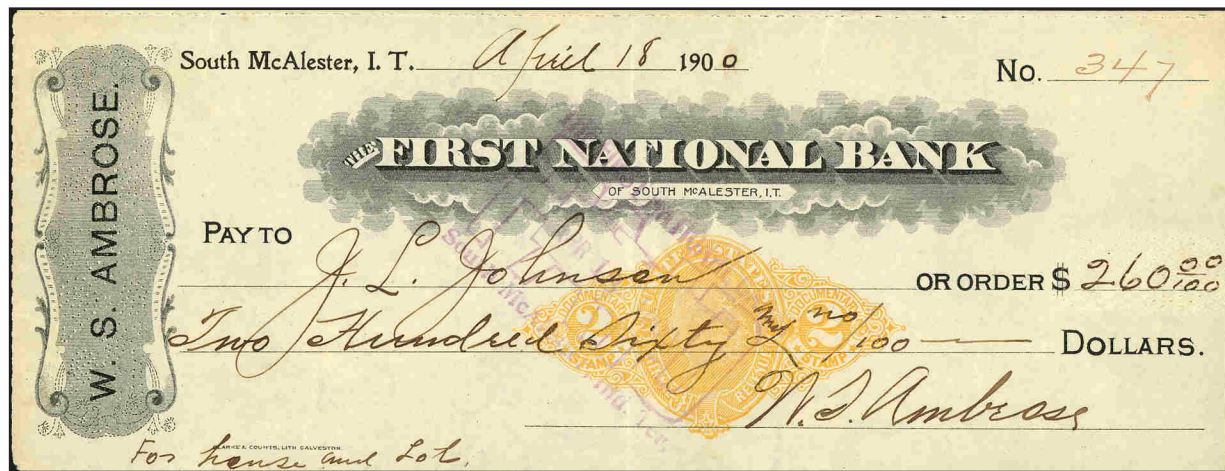


McAlester is the largest city in the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma. It was once known as Perryville, when it was a munitions depot for the Confederate States of America. Perryville was burned by Union troops in 1863. The reconstructed town was named for J.J. McAlester, an early settler.

South McAlester was formed when two railroad lines crossed south of McAlester's store. The town grew faster than North McAlester: in the 1900 census, 3,470 people South vs. 642 North. The towns were combined in 1907, prior to statehood.

H.H. Kirkpatrick was a prominent citizen, living in North McAlester but working in South McAlester. In 1904 he was President of the Security Trust and Investment Company, and he was one of the founders, and later President, of the South McAlester, Red River and Gulf Railroad Company, which ran 80 miles between McAlester and the Red River.

In a 1905 City Directory he was simply listed as "Capitalist."



In 1904 Wesley S. Ambrose was the Manager of the Choctaw Ice Company, and on the Board of the Indian Territory Christian Missionary Society. He also sang tenor in a quartet of Ice Company singers.

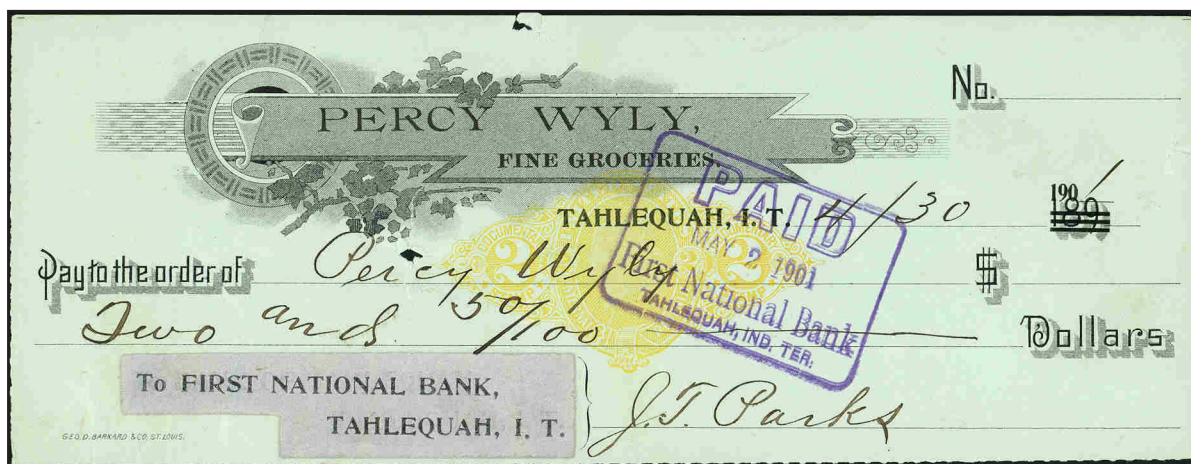
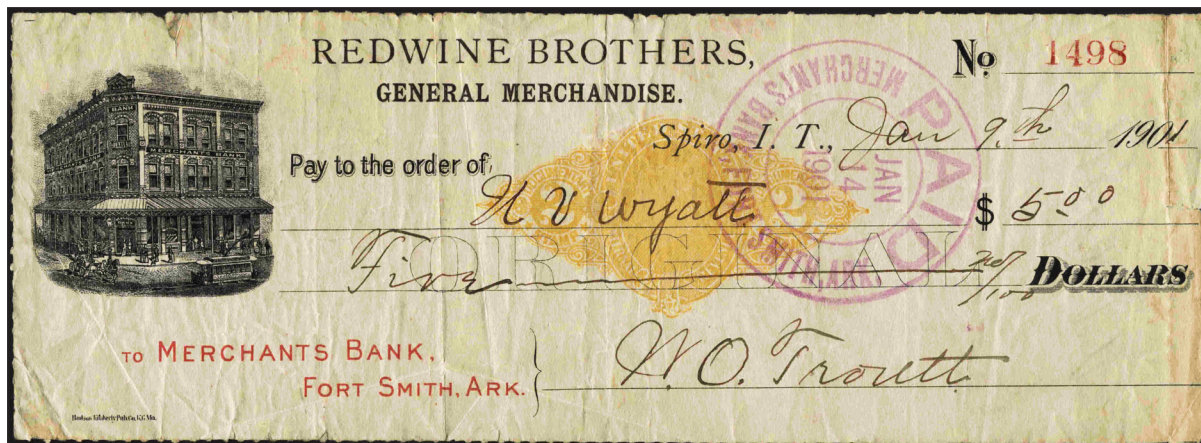
By 1912 Ambrose was Secretary of the Southern Investment and Development Company, and at some point was a Director of the First National Bank. He also served as a City Alderman.

The check from Spiro (next page) is written on a Fort Smith, Arkansas bank. Not surprising, as Spiro is considered to be in the Fort Smith statistical area.

The population of Spiro is now in the range of 2,000.

Nobody seems to know where the town's name came from.

The Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad established a station in the area in 1895 or 1896, and a post office opened in 1898, though the population in 1900 was only 543. By 1909 the town boasted three cotton yards and one cotton gin.



Tahlequah can trace its beginning back to the early 1830's. The Eastern Cherokee arrived there in 1834, finding the Western Cherokee were already settled there. When the two groups merged their governments in 1839 they chose Tahlequah as their capital city.

The Cherokee reputedly had divided loyalties between the North and South sides in the Civil War, and the result was that the town was largely destroyed. It was rebuilt, and in the process, the Cherokee constructed a brick capitol building. Opened prior to 1870, it now serves as the Cherokee Nation Courthouse.

Tahlequah was incorporated under Cherokee law in 1890. It grew slowly, as it had no railroad connection until 1902, when the Ozark and Cherokee Central was built to connect the town with Muskogee and Okmulgee. In 1904 the line was absorbed into the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway.

Percy Wyly (1861-1938) claimed Eastern Cherokee descent. He is mentioned among the board of directors organizing the Tahlequah Board of Trade in 1897, and he was a contributor of capital for the founding of the Tahlequah Mill and Elevator Company in 1915. In 1900 he served as a delegate to Washington. And, obviously, he ran a grocery store at the turn of the century, which was one of four local stores that held cash deposits for customers.

The First National Bank of Tahlequah was established as a national bank in 1900, which explains the silver-backed alteration on Wyly's check. It became a non-member bank in 1927, and was renamed First Bank and Trust Company of Tahlequah. In 1993 it became a branch of Boatmens National Bank of Oklahoma.



Tulsa was first settled by relocated Creeks in the 1820's - 1830's. They named it Tallasi, or "Old Town," as it reminded them of their lost Alabama home. The name was corrupted into "Tulsa" some time later. The city was incorporated in 1898 with a population around 1,400.

The first oil well in the region wasn't opened until 1901. Discovery of the large Glenn Pool of oil south of town fueled an influx of workers that swelled the population to more than 140,000 over the next twenty years.

For most of the Twentieth Century, Tulsa was known as the Oil Capital of the World.

The First National Bank began life as the Tulsa Banking Company around 1895. It was needed by local merchants who catered to the large cattle ranches in Osage County and Creek Nation. The local bank robbers tended to leave it alone, probably not wanting to stir up trouble in their own neighborhood, but the bank building was destroyed in a disastrous fire in 1897. The bank's safe remained intact, and it was back in business the same day.

The bank was renamed First National Bank in 1899, shortly before the oil boom began. After merging with two other local banks it became First National Bank and Trust of Tulsa, which weathered the depression without closing. In the 1980's it merged with Liberty National Corporation of Oklahoma City.



The town of Vinita was established by Elias Cornelius Boudinot in 1871, and it was incorporated in 1898. Boudinot named it after the sculptor Vinnie Ream - Lavinia Ellen Ream Hoxie - who sculpted the statue of Abraham Lincoln that stands in the rotunda of the U.S. Capitol.

Boudinot was an interesting character. Born in 1835 of a Cherokee father who was Editor of the *Cherokee Phoenix*, the first Native American newspaper, and a Connecticut mother of English descent, he eventually served in the Confederate States Army under his uncle, Stand Watie. He attained the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Trained as a lawyer, Boudinot became the chairman of the Southern Cherokee Delegation to the Southern Treaty Commission, which renegotiated Native American treaties with the United States after the Civil War. He favored railroad construction in Indian Territory, and spent time in Washington lobbying for the railroads. He died of dysentery in 1890, at age 55, leaving behind a somewhat mixed reputation.

The First National Bank of Vinita opened in 1892 as the third bank in Indian Territory. This month (March, 2017) it is celebrating its 125th anniversary.

To be continued.

As something different for this installment of Collecting Territorial Paper, we are running a list of revenue stamped paper datelined and used in Indian Territory. We are certain that there are some items that are not included, and would welcome reports of such, complete with a 300 dpi scan or xerox of the item in question. Note that this only includes fiscal paper with imprinted revenues, not adhesives.

The listing is roughly in the same format as the Pennsylvania check inventory which we have been running for years now, but it does not include check sizes nor any reference to the revenue, as all have RN X7 (or possibly X6, but we do not wish to address that arguable difference in color here.)

Location	Bank	Printer	Color	Vignette/ User	Printed Dateline
Ada	Ada NB				190_
Ardmore	City NB	Clk			189_
	City NB	CJL	yellow	monogram	189_
	City NB	Clk	tan	monogram	189_
	City NB	Clk	yellow		190_
	City NB	Clk	yellow		1_
	First NB	DPC	tan	monogram	190_
Caddo	Choctaw NB	GDB	tan		190_
Checotah	First NB	Hal	tan	cow on corn	1_
Checotah	First NB	Hal	tan	bank building Charles S Coleman	190_
Chickasha	First NB	Hal	tan		190_
Claremore	First NB	MBP	tan	monogram	190_
Cowlington	First NB over American NB	HKP	ran	eagle on mountaintop Robinson & Stein	
Durant	First NB	GDB	tan		189_
Marlow	B of Marlow	Hal	Blue		190_
Muscogee	Commercial B of Muscogee	Hal			189_
Pauls Valley	First NB	Hal	Green	open panel left	189_
Pauls Valley	First NB	Hal			190_
Pawhuska	Citizens NB,	Hal	Black, Red	RE Bird & Co crossed out monogram	1900 over 189_
Pryor Creek	First NB	Hal			190_
Purcell	Chickasaw NB	CJL		ornate monogram	190_
Purcell	Chickasaw NB	CJL			189_
Purcell	Chickasaw NB	CJL	tan	ornate monogram	190_
Rush Springs	B of Rush Springs	SPC	ran		190_
South McAlester	First NB	Clk		HH Kirkpatrick	190_
South McAlester	First NB	Clk	tan	WS Ambrose	190_
Spiro	Merchants NB Fort Smith, AR	HKP		Redwine Brothers bank building	190_
Tahlequah	First NB	GDB	blue, silver area	Percy Wyly	189_ lined out
Tulsa	First NB	Hal	tan		190_
Vinita	First NB	Hal	Red	monogram	190_
Vinita	First NB	Hal		monogram	190_
Vinita	Vinita NB	Hal	pink	monogram	189_

RN-S1 Imprint on First Mortgage Sinking Fund Railroad Bond of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad Company By Don Woodworth

I have heretofore written more articles in The Check Collector about checks and drafts than about stocks and bonds. In fact, I have not written anything at all about stocks and bonds! While a tad outside the scope of The Check Collector (a bond isn't a check after all), I thought it might still be interesting to our membership to read about this item as, with but a little stretch of the imagination, this bond might be included in the check family. After all, when the bond coupons were periodically clipped and presented for redemption, payment could be made by either cash (as stated on the bond under consideration) or, possibly, by check.

The 10¢ orange Scott Catalog® number RN-S1 (Type S1) and RN-S2 (Type S2) are some of the rarest imprinted items of revenue stamped paper (RSP) available to collectors. It is

presently thought that the earliest recorded Type S imprint dates to July 2 1872. There are about 6 known examples of Type S1 (illustrated in this article) and three (possibly four) entire documents plus 11 cut squares bearing Type S2. The stamp imprint is identical for the two types, the difference being the instructive legend that accompanies the Type S2 imprint and which reads "Good When the Premium Does Not Exceed \$10" printed in a small tablet underneath the Type S2 design.

Besides stamps, my other great passion is railroads. When buying RSP, I always seek to find items with a railroad connection – especially if they bear nice vignettes of locomotives or trains. Many other things interest me as well but my favorite is always trains. Hence my purchase of the railroad bond shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Railroad Bond of The Lake Ontario Shore Railroad Company. This bond was number 2,778 of a total of 2,860 issued as follows: 200 @ \$100.00 (\$20,000.00); 160 @ \$500.00 (\$80,000.00); 2,400 @ \$1,000.00 (\$2,400,000); and 100 @ \$5,000.00 (\$500,000.00) with the goal of raising a total of \$3,000,000 for railroad construction and equipment. As the line was projected through a fairly rural area, it is suspected that the range of bond denominations was aimed at making it easy

for small, as well as institutional, investors to buy bonds. The company indebted itself to holders of the bonds to pay off the face value of the bond plus 7 per cent annual interest by July 1 1897. This never happened as the line went bankrupt. I would wager that the few remaining bonds are more valuable in the hands of stamp collectors than ever they were to their unfortunate buyers in 1871.

The text on a bond is usually extensive, a bit hard to read, but necessary to understand as it explains how the bond was

issued and intended to work. To spare reader's eyes, the text of the bond is set out below:

Know all men by these presents that the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad Company is indebted to the holder of this Bond in the sum of one hundred dollars, which the said railroad company hereby promises and agrees to pay to the holder hereof in Gold Coin of the United States, at the agency of said Railroad Company in the City of New York, on the first day of July AD one thousand eight hundred and ninety seven, with interest thereon, at the rate of seven per centum per annum, payable as such on the presentation and surrender of the interest coupons hereto annexed, as they severally become due.

This Bond is one of a series of two thousand six hundred and eight numbered consecutively from one to two thousand six hundred and eighty both inclusive of which number one hundred and sixty are for the sum of five thousand dollars each; two thousand four hundred are for the sum of one thousand dollars each, one hundred sixty are for the sum of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred are for the sum of one hundred dollars each, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of three million dollars, all of which are of like tenor and date and effect, varying only as the appropriate numbers and amounts and all equally secured by a just Deed or Mortgage dated the first day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy two, duly executed and delivered by the said Railroad Company and recorded in the proper Offices of the State of New York, and conveying to Willis Phelps and John G. Kellogg, in trust, the corporate property, real and personal, of the said Railroad Company, and all its franchises and privileges thereto, as more fully set forth in said First Deed or Mortgage.

This Bond is entitled to the benefit of a Sinking Fund as provided in said First Deed or Mortgage, beginning on the first day of January AD one thousand eight hundred seventy eight.

This Bond shall pass by delivery or by transfer on the books of the said Railroad Company in the city of New York and at such other places in the United States and in Europe as said Company may hereafter designate. After a registration of ownership certified hereon by the Secretary of the Company or its Transfer Agent, no transfer except on the books of the Company shall be valid, unless the last transfer shall have been to bearer; the Bond to be entitled to successive registration and transfers to bearers at the option of each holder. This Bond shall not have been obligatory until it shall have been authenticated by a certificate indorsed hereon, duly executed by the Trustee aforesaid to the effect that the same is properly issued.

In Witness Whereof, the said Lake Ontario Shore Railroad Company has caused these presents to be executed by its President and Secretary, and its corporate seal to be hereto affixed, this first day of May AD one thousand eight hundred and seventy two.

Henry L. Davis: Secretary

Gilbert Mollison: President

Note that the illustrated bond bears a 10¢ tax stamp instead of what I expected should be a 25¢ stamp. "Why?" I wondered as I proceeded to go slightly cross-eyed trying to learn the reason.

The obvious place to begin was with Mike Mahler's comprehensive book *United States Civil War Revenue Stamp Taxes*, which is an absolutely indispensable reference for those writing on the topic of Civil War era revenue stamp usage. An unpaid political announcement – if you don't have this book in your philatelic library, BUY a copy!

I went almost immediately astray by looking up "Bonds" in the book's index and then trying to figure out why the tax on The Lake Ontario Shore Railroad bond was 10¢ when everything I read suggested the tax should have been 25¢. It turned out that I was barking totally up the wrong tree and that what I intuited was completely wrong. With some much appreciated help from Mike Mahler, I learned that the federal government considered a bond as a promise to pay, subject to the Inland Exchange tax rate which, after Aug 1 1864 was 5¢ per hundred dollars – BUT (isn't there always a "But" with the government!) – if secured by a mortgage,

the document was also subject to the Mortgage tax, which after Aug 1 1864 was 50¢ per hundred dollars. So, which tax to pay?

The law stated that in such cases only one tax need be paid, provided it was the greater of the two. So here the Mortgage rate prevailed. By the letter of the law, the tax on a single \$100 Mortgage bond would have been 50¢. However, for a series of bonds (and this bond was indeed one of a series), the company had the option of paying either the total tax due on either the underlying mortgage (as is sometimes seen with railroad mortgages bearing the big and little "Persian Rugs" {Scott numbers R132 and R133} so dear to revenue stamp collectors plus other high denomination stamps), or, paying it on the bonds, pro-rated so that the same total was paid. What we thus have here is the railroad company electing to pay the pro-rated mortgage tax of 50¢ per \$500.00, or 10¢ on a \$100.00 bond. Now we know why good tax attorneys get rich! (-:

As an aside, the tax on this bond could have as easily been paid with a 10¢ adhesive revenue but the railroad company probably found it more convenient to simply buy paper with

the revenue stamp already printed on it and then have the printer of its bonds use this paper to complete their creation. In this way, no one had to figure out the tax to be applied

and affix stamps at the time the bond was sold. It became a no brainer to just sell the bond and collect the money.



Figure 2. This is an expanded view of the engraved vignette appearing at the top center of the bond. It shows a reasonable representation of a train of the period at speed. I say reasonable because the stack of the locomotive is disproportionately large compared to the boiler and the valve chests above the cylinders are also disproportionately large. Aside from these nuances, which probably would not

have really been noticed by the general public, the scene is a nice representation of the railroad the sellers of the bonds hoped to build with the investor's money. To our 21st century eyes, this scene seems archaic but to late 19th century eyes this was a depiction of a modern method of transportation intended to impress would-be investors.

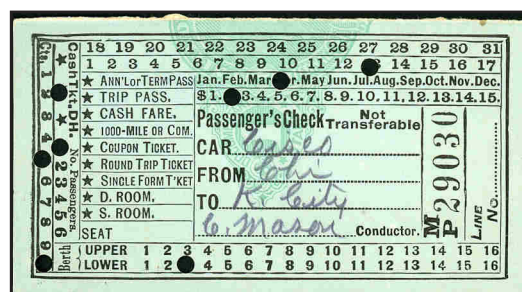
Discussion about this bond logically divides into two parts: the railroad and the bond itself. I will discuss the railroad and the bond issued by the railroad in that order - in the next issue.

A Find in the Marketplace

Bob Hohertz

In TCC 118 I mentioned that "There are very few stubs from the on-board Pullman Palace Car tickets with green imprints..... This is the only one I've seen."

Wouldn't you know. Two have shown up on eBay since, from two different sellers.



Interestingly enough, both are on lighter green paper than my previous example, and both have regular lettering, where my previous example has italic lettering. They bear out my observation that lighter colored paper and regular lettering go together for Pullman Palace Car tickets in general, while all Pullman Company tickets have italic lettering, regardless of paper color.

An obvious possibility is that the Palace Car Company had tickets printed by two different printers, while, after the change in name, the company used only one. Otherwise, I can't think of any reason to change type faces off and on.

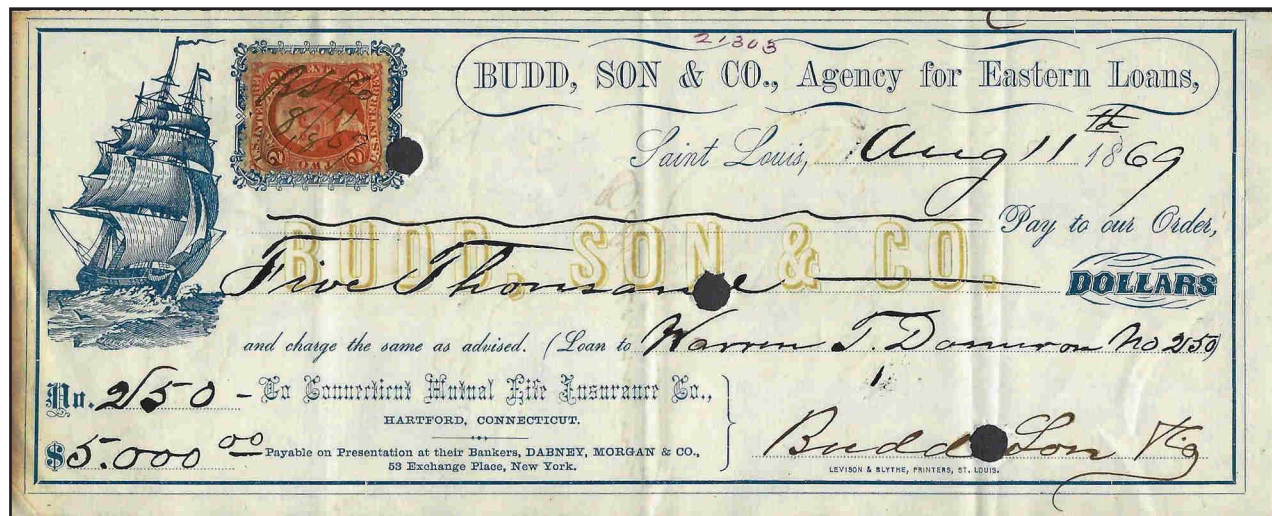
Isn't it nice that someone cares about all this? (Even if I may be the only one who does.)

More on Budd, Son and Company

by Les Winners

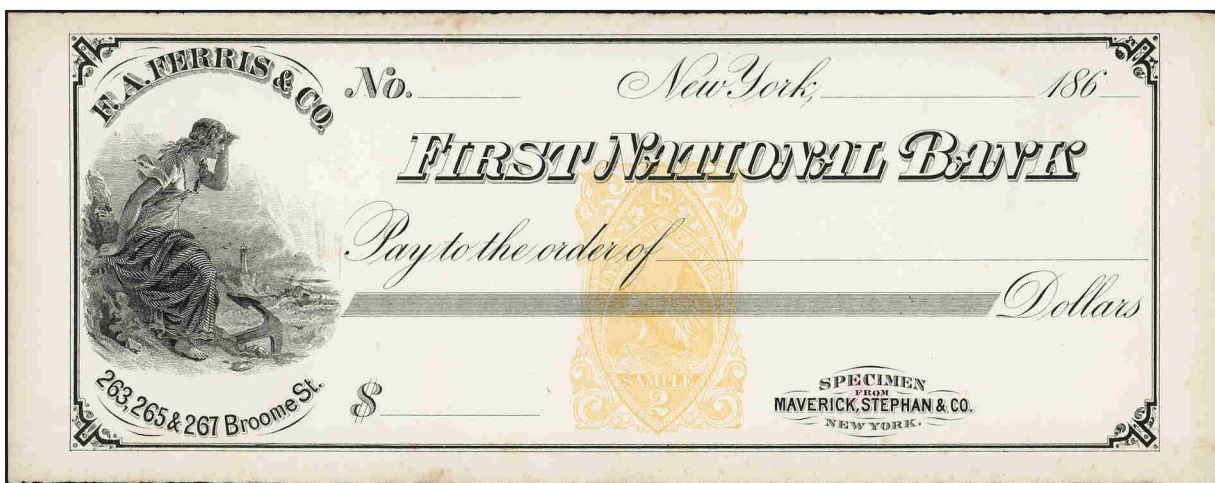
I acquired this due to the ship vignette as it goes along with all the other ship vignette checks I have. used for these earlier checks as well.

Interesting to note the bank name change; Dabney, Morgan became Drexel, Morgan in 1871. A different printer was



This is apparently what the agency used before the style of imprinted checks we have been featuring in some of the last *Check Collectors*. Too bad they didn't just add an imprint!

Another Maverick, Stephan Sample Check



Unlike the paper sample checks on the cover, this example is printed on light cardboard.

Apparently, American Phototype had no problem with furnishing special imprints to companies like Maverick, Stephan, or Charles F. Ketcham; Corlies, Macy; Williams and Plum; or J.W. Middleton. This must have provided American Phototype with some advertising exposure as well.

Information Regarding RN-C8 by Stephen DeLieto

I've discovered a bit of info for the RN-C8 (E.S. Card) that hasn't appeared in your or Ron Leshner's writings on this check. I know it's been believed at times to be a sample of some kind or possibly a piece from a non-existent business. I came across a book entitled *First Fifty Years of Cazenovia Seminary 1825-1875*, published in 1877, which makes

mention on page 435 that a Thomas A Black was employed in 1869 "In Banking House of E. S. Card & Co. Cazenovia." I know in Ron's article he mentions newspaper accounts but this should add something to further the fact that this Banking House existed.

FIRST FIFTY YEARS OF CAZENOVIA SEMINARY. 435	
Ball, Benjamin T., Cazenovia. 1869. Born in Cazenovia, May 29, 1851. Married October 22, 1873, Augusta E. Barber, of Fenner, N. Y. Farmer. Residence, Cazenovia.	
Black, J. Service, Cazenovia. 1869. Teacher. Residence, Cazenovia.	
Benjamin, John T., Cazenovia. 1869. Married Fannie Hamilton, of Nelson, N. Y. Farmer at Winona, Iowa.	
Brown, Charles A., Angelica, N. Y. 1869. Still resides in Angelica.	
Belding, John L., Dover, N. Y. 1869. Drover. Residence, Chicago, Ill.	
Bliss, Darwin H., Cazenovia. 1869. Farmer. Still resides in Cazenovia.	
Bailey, Bingham N., Clay, N. Y. 1869. Lawyer in Syracuse, N. Y.	
Barnes, Loren C., Nelson, N. Y. 1869. Mechanic. Residence, Nelson.	
Bartlett, Dean, Winfield, N. Y. 1869. Engaged in stock raising in St. Mary's, Kansas.	
Beardsley, Frank E., Coventry, N. Y. 1869. Still a student. Residence, Coventry.	
Bishop, James S., Deansville, N. Y. 1869. Still resides in Deansville.	
Bishop, Alanson B. Born in Lebanon, N. Y., June 16, 1847. Student in 1869. After leaving this school continued studies at Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Graduated in Pharmacy. Now a druggist in Lancaster, Erie Co., N. Y.	
Black, Thomas A., Cazenovia. 1869. In Banking House of E. S. Card & Co., Cazenovia.	
Blasdel, Sherrill W., Carson City, Nevada. 1869. Married Frank M. Annas, of Cazenovia. Now resides in Madisonville, La.	
Blowers, Clarence N., Delphi, N. Y. 1869. Now a student in Syracuse University.	
Brown, Brett E., Vernon Center, N. Y. 1869. Now in United States navy. Residence, Vernon Center.	
Burdick, Herbert F., Fenner, N. Y. 1869. Mechanic at Pentwater, Mich.	



"The Bank of Cazenovia was incorporated February 21, 1856, with a capital of \$120,000, and the following first board of directors: Charles Stebbins, Ledyard Lincklaen, Benjamin F. Jarvis, John Hobbie, David M. Pulford, Austin Van Riper, Lewis Raynor, Reuben Parsons and E. M. Holmes. Charles Stebbins was chosen the first president of the bank and B. F. Jarvis the first cashier. In 1865 the bank passed under the national system, becoming the National Bank of Cazenovia, and the capital was increased

to \$150,000. Twenty years later, in 1876, this bank failed, and was succeeded during four years by the private banking establishment of E. S. Card & Co., who failed in 1880. Soon afterward a private banking house was opened by J. H. Ten Eyck Burr, which he still conducts."

This account was published in 1899.

I hope this info offers some help on this item. I remember handling this piece when it was in the possession of Ed Lipson many, many years ago.

Pennsylvania Banks - 35 by Peter Robin

I request the help of all readers in adding information to these listings as well as, of course, the counties to come. I can be reached by e-mail at peterrobin@verizon.net or by regular mail at Box 353, Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004.

Bank Name	Stamp	Years	Printer	Colors	Vignette/User	Size in mm
Washington County						
N. B of Claysville	None	1903	WFM	Black on White	None	170 x 70 mm.
Same	None	1903	WFM	Red on White	None	164 x 66 mm.
Same	None	1903	WFM	Black on White	Bank building	235 x 80 mm.
Alexander & Co. Bankers of Monongahela City	R15	1877	Man	Blue on White	Bank hours	185 x 69 mm.
Same	R152	1879	Man	Brown on White	Ornamental design	180 x 70 mm.
Peoples Bank of Monongahela City	R164	1900	SLP	Red-brown on l.Green	Established 1879	123 x 78 mm.
Citizens N. B. of Washington	X7	1900	MCJ	Black on Gray	W. I. Lindley	202 x 77 mm.
Same	X7	1900	MCJ	Black on Gray	None	179 x 76 mm.
Same	R164	1901	MCJ	Black on White	Rob't M.Carrons	
Franklin Bank of Washington	None	1854	H&B	Green on White	Hempfield Railroad Co. & train	
Same	R135	1875	None	Black on white	Goddess	177 x 73 mm.
Title Guarantee & Trust Co. of Washington	R164	1898	D&S	Black on Yellow	None	
Same	R164	1899	Y&S	Red-brown on pale red brown	The Washington Seminary	205 x 78 mm.
Samuel Hazlett, Banker	R135	1875	None	Brown on White	Especial attention given to collections	
Same	R152	1878	Int	Black on White	Collections	185 x 72 mm.
First N. B. of Washington	R135 or R152	1875 / 1880	WmM	Green on White	Floral pattern	180 x 70 mm.
Same	None	1878	WmM	Brown on White	Woman with bird	75 x 203 mm.
Same	R152	1882	WmM	Green on White	Empty box	178 x 79 mm.
Same	R164	1899	MCJ	Black on White	None	170 x 63 mm.
Same	R164	1899	None	Black on Green	Jos M. Spriggs & Son	203 x 75 mm.
Same	R164	1899	WmM	Black on White	J.M. Spriggs & Sons	213 x 76 mm.
Same	X7	1901	WmM	Black on Tan	Jos. M. Spriggs & Son	213 x 78 mm.



To be continued - though we're winding down!

Announcements.

No nominations for the Board were received by the deadline and pursuant to our bylaws Chris Jones, Donald Woodworth, Dick Naven, and Myron Ross will continue to serve on the Board for two more years.

If you have not paid your dues for 2017 yet please do so ASAP.

Dick Naven's annual Treasurer's report that appears in this issue shows that once again we had a small surplus in 2016. We had a surplus of \$145 thanks to the generous donations of a number of individuals totaling \$750. Small

amounts add up, so please consider adding a donation of any amount when you send in your dues. To all of you who have supported the ASCC with donations, thank you.

I am, however, sorry to report that Dick Naven intends to resign as Treasurer effective December 31, 2018. We need a volunteer to take his place. Some basic accounting or bookkeeping experience and the ability to create a spreadsheet are the main skills required. The amount of work involved is not great, but timely payment of expenses, bank deposits, and reporting are necessary. Anyone who is interested should let me know, or contact Dick if you would like more details.

Hermann Greter

The American Society of Check Collectors, Inc.

Treasurer's Report

January 1 to December 31, 2016

<u>Beginning Treasury Balance:</u>		\$5,591.28
<u>Plus: Income:</u>		
Dues	\$1,799.00	
Advertising	180.00	
Interest Earned	17.06	
Donations	750.68	
Total Income:	2,746.74	+2,746.74
<u>Less: Expenses:</u>		
Postage	\$293.68	
Printing	2,037.95	
Office Expenses	145.80	
Fees, PayPal	23.88	
Fees, Filing	85.00	
Dues, ANA	15.00	
Total Expenses	2,601.31	-2,601.31
<u>Ending Account Balances:</u>		
Checking	\$4,006.98	
CD (36 month)	1,603.37	
CD (12 month)	0.00	
PayPal Account	126.36	
Ending Treasury Balance	\$5,736.71	\$5,736.71

Notes: 1) $\$2,746.74 - 2,601.31 = \145.43 Net Operating Gain.
 Current Checking account balance: \$3,522.51 ---- January 30, 2017

Respectfully Submitted,

Dick Naven

Dick Naven, Treasurer

Member Exchange

Collector seeks Oklahoma Territory & Indian Territory checks. Top prices paid. **Bob Fritz**, P.O. Box 1548, Sun City, AZ 85372-1548.

New member is interested in pre-1950 Wisconsin checks. Will purchase or trade for any needed. **Tom Casper**, S95W13453 St. Andrews Dr., Muskego, WI 53150. E-mail tcasper57@hotmail.com.

Charter member would like to obtain a check from the "Washington National Bank" or the Telegraphers National Bank", both of Saint Louis, MO. Will purchase or trade. **Ron Horstman**, 5010 Timber Lane, Gerald, MO 63037.

Wanted: Checks from dealers in Indian relics or fossils - or signed by archaeologists or paleontologists. Or other related paper. Write: **Stan Rough**, 4217 8th Avenue, Temple, PA 19570-1805.

Wanted: "Manuscript" aka completely handwritten checks. All states and dates (generally pre-1900. **Sheldon Rabin**, 1820 Sheep Ranch Loop, Chula Vista, CA, 91913-1659, sheldonrabin@yahoo.com.

Dealer wants checks signed by celebrities. No quantity too large. **Myron Ross**, Heroes & Legends, 18034 Ventura Blvd., Encino, CA 91316

Collector seeks checks autographed by famous people. Top prices paid. **Michael Reynard**, 1301 20th Street #260, Santa Monica, CA 90404. reynard@ucla.edu

Collector seeks New York City Tenth National Bank checks and other documents.. **Al Terre**, PO Box 25181 Arlington, VA 22202. sur4sale@yahoo.com

Exchange postings will be taken from ASCC members who are collectors only. Postings of 20 words or less are free; please remit \$3 each issue for postings of 21 to fifty words. Name and address do **not** count toward the 20 words.

Neither the Editor nor the ASCC can be responsible for compliance with any promises made in postings, or in response to them. Be very clear as to the value you place on your material when discussing a trade. Fairness and common courtesy are to be expected, but common sense must rule.

Secretary's Report

Lyman Hensley

Previous Total	123	1938	Miranda, Richard (1,7,8,9,20,22,30) 1001 N Marine Dr. Unit#441 Portland, OR 97217
New Members	4		
Reinstatements	0	1939	Pizycki, Michael E (6,8 Canadian, 9 Canadian, 14 Canadian, 23 Canadian, 32 Canadian)
Resignations	1		
Deaths	0		304 Owen Glen Drive Blairsville, GA 30512
Undeliverable	0		
Dropped - Not Paid	0	1940	Abernathy, John M (1, 4, 22, 23) 7412 Percival Way Apt 9202 Knoxville, TN 37919
Current Total	126		

New Members

1937 Thompson, Mike (Texas)
732 E Highland Rd
Red Oak, TX 75154

Resignation

1582 McLean, Bruce

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CHECK COLLECTORS, INC.

A non-profit organization organized under Section 501-(c)-(3)

Officers:**President:**

Hermann Ivester
5 Leslie Circle
Little Rock, AR 72205-2529
ivesters@swbell.net

Vice-President:

Donald Woodworth
1104 Timber Run
O'Fallon, IL 62269-3127
don.woodworth@att.net

Secretary:

Lyman Hensley
473 East Elm
Sycamore, IL 60178-1934
ilrno2@netzero.net

Treasurer:

Dick Naven
PO Box 80830
Portland, OR 97280-1830
ascctreasurer@qwestoffice.net

Directors:

Lyman Hensley (2018)
Bob Hohertz (2018)
Hermann Ivester (2018)
M. S. Kazanjian (2018)
Chris Jones (2017)
Donald Woodworth (2017)
Dick Naven (2017)
Myron Ross (2017)
Lee E. Poleske (Emeritus)

Departments:**Attorney:**

Hermann Ivester
5 Leslie Circle
Little rock, AR 72205-2529

Editor, The Check Collector:

Bob Hohertz - see page 2

Librarian:

Charles V. Kemp
PO Box 71892
Madison Hts, MI 48071

Security Printers:

William G. Kanowsky
Unit 103
1100 Erie Ave
Evansville, IN 47715

Slide Program:

Larry Adams
812 1/2 Story St.
Boone, IA 50036

UNITED STATES **REVENUE STAMPED PAPER**

RN-A8 to RN-X4a

and a good selection of RM documents
We're Fiscally Responsible
as Both Buyers and Sellers

We Handle

- All Scott-listed U.S. Revenues
- Other U.S. Back-Of-The-Book
- Canadian Revenues

How do we sell?

- Through net price lists published six times a year and offering thousands of individual items
- Online! Visit us at
www.friedbergstamps.com

RICHARD FRIEDBERG STAMPS

310 CHESTNUT STREET, SUITE 106, MEADVILLE, PA 16335
PHONE 814-724-5824 FAX 814-337-8940
EMAIL richard@friedbergstamps.com

Announcing:

An extensive stock of Revenue Stamped Paper is now available. Purchase online at our website or send for our FREE price list today!



When it comes to finding the difficult material you need (like wonderful early checks) always turn to us first – especially now that we feature revenue stamped paper on our website. **And Don't Miss The Bi-Monthly Auctions At Our Site!**

Eric Jackson

P.O. Box 728 • Leesport PA 19533-0728

(610) 9266-6200 • Fax: (610) 926-0120

Email: eric@revenueer.com

www.ericjackson.com

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CHECK COLLECTORS

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

The undersigned hereby applies for membership in the American Society of Check Collectors, Inc., and agrees to comply with its Charter and By-Laws.

Enclosed with this application is \$15 for dues (\$20 for U.S. mailing of *The Check Collector* by First Class Mail, \$20 for Canada, \$25 for other foreign countries,) OR electronic membership only, any country, \$13 (no magazine will be sent - can be read online or downloaded.) U.S. funds only. Please make remittance payable to: The American Society of Check Collectors, Inc. OR pay by PayPal on the ASCC website: www.ascheckcollectors.org.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____ Country: _____

E-mail address: _____

New Application _____ Reinstatement _____

Collector _____ Collector/Dealer _____ Dealer _____

Signed: _____ Date: _____

I found out about the ASCC through: _____

If paying by *other than PayPal*, please complete this form, enclose remittance for membership and mail to the Secretary:

Lyman Hensley, 473 East Elm, Sycamore, IL 60178, USA

Please circle the numbers that indicate your areas of collecting interest. This information will be listed with your name on our membership roster.

1. Checks, General

2. Checks, U.S.

Region or States of Interest: _____

3. U.S. Government Checks

4. Miscellaneous Fiscal Documents

Bank Drafts

Bills of Exchange

Certificates of Deposit

Promissory Notes

Receipts

Warrants

5. Checks, Great Britain

6. Checks, Canada

7. Checks, World

Region or Countries of Interest: _____

8. Travelers Checks and Money Orders

9. Specimen Checks

10. Ration Checks

11. Refund/Rebate Checks

12. Other: _____

14. Counter and Modern Checks

20. Vignettes

21. Autographs

22. Railroads, Steamboats, Mining

23. Banking History

24. Security Printers and Printing

25. Check Protectors and Cancel Devices

26. Wells Fargo History

30. Stocks and Bonds

31. Revenue Stamped Documents

32. Emergency Scrip

